

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1844.

MEXICO—TEXAS—THE GLOBE.

It will be remembered by our readers, that when the *Globe* wheeled about upon the Texas question at the bidding of Col. Benton, and from a clamorous advocate of the Treaty of Annexation became its clamorous opponent, it alleged as an excuse for the inconsistency that the editor, in taking ground in favor of the treaty, was not aware of the fact that an armistice subsisted between Mexico and Texas. The editor had previously denied that any war existed between those countries, but, after his conversion by Mr. Benton, he pretended that the armistice, of which he had not been previously aware, changed the whole state of the case, and evinced an actual state of war, and therefore, to annex Texas, would be to assume the war on our part—an enormity of wickedness not to be thought of. Frivolous and contemptible as was this pretext for one of the most barefaced cases of political apostasy on record, the *Globe* now comes forward and acknowledges that no armistice subsisted. Hence, his reason for abandoning the treaty is given up, and one would suppose that, in common honesty, the editor would return to his first love, and urge upon the President to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of its ratification. But no: he gives up the alleged ground of his opposition to the treaty, and yet continues to denounce its authors.

We will not be mistaken, in thus exposing the unworthy motives of the *Globe* in taking the same side of the question that we ourselves do. We have always opposed and denounced the treaty, from its inception to the day of its death; and while we admit that the *Globe*, in the hands of Mr. Benton, has rendered essential aid in strangling the young monster, we have no sort of respect for the motives of the editor. He has stultified himself again and again, in reference to the question, and has never written or thought about it with any other motive than the mercenary one of promoting the ends of party.

We subjoin the following paragraph from the *Globe* of Monday, which leaves the editor not a leg to stand upon in his opposition to the treaty of annexation:

"The fact is clearly shown, by Mr. Buchanan's thorough evincation of the documents, that no armistice ever was concluded by the respective governments of Mexico and Texas. That announced by President Houston as settled upon under the mediation of England, Santa Anna would not ratify, as appears by his letter to Gen. Woll; and that agreed upon by the commissioners President Houston refused to ratify, because it assumed Texas to be a department of Mexico, thus compromising her independence."

If Blair opposed the treaty, as he declared, because the supposed armistice demonstrated a state of hostilities, he should at once have abandoned that ground when he ascertained from Mr. Buchanan's "thorough evincation" that no armistice existed.

In the same article from which we make the above quotation, the *Globe* introduces a correspondent who discourses as follows:

"The treaty of 1803 is the supreme law of the land—that it never could be abrogated by a treaty with any other nation without the consent of those citizens living within the boundary of Louisiana, as ceded by France, and without the consent of France—that all such treaties were null and void, and of none effect—that by the treaty of 1803, the United States were bound to admit them into the Union, and to protect them in their rights, liberties, and religion—that Mexico never had any rightful claim over Texas, or any of the territory within the limits of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States—that the treaty of 1803 with France has laid the United States under mutual obligations to the citizens of Louisiana, which national honor and the national faith required the United States to fulfil; and Texas having become independent, and having required of the United States a fulfillment of her imperious obligations under the treaty, the United States were bound to carry out her engagements. Therefore, the first attack made by Mexico on Texas should now be viewed as an attack on the United States."

The *Globe* then subjoins some remarks to the same purport from Senator Walker's speech on annexation, and adds:

"Under this new aspect of our relations with Texas, will the people of the United States permit her to fall a prey to the diplomacy of France and England, using the force and weapons of Mexico?"

The *Globe* here thinks we should go to war with France and England rather than see Texas

become independent. That paper opposed the treaty of annexation because it would amount to a declaration of war with Mexico, and now wishes to plunge us into a European war for the sake of Texas. It saw nothing in the laws of nations to forbid the reconquest and subjugation of Texas by Mexico, but is horror-struck at the idea of seeing Mexico play the cat's paw for France and England in establishing Texan independence!

We repeat that a parallel case of hypocrisy and inconsistency is not to be found in the annals of demagoguery in this country. All this mercenary warring of the *Globe*, first upon the side of the treaty, and then against it, has been for the sake of promoting Van Buren's election, and since his defeat in the Baltimore Convention, the editor's position has become so tangled and bewildered that no two papers show him in the same attitude. He, in the first place, said nothing for six weeks after the Texas question was broached, for fear of compromising Van Buren either in Connecticut or Virginia, when the State elections were about to take place. To have expressed an opinion favorable to the treaty would have been to split upon the rock of Scylla, and if he went against it he would be swallowed in the vortex of Charybdis—the crafty editor, therefore, said nothing to commit Mr. Van Buren until after his defeat in Connecticut, when he came forward the furious advocate of the treaty for the purpose of swindling the people of Virginia out of their votes. Blair well knew that the inference would be made that he reflected the sentiments of Van Buren, and yet the latter would have no difficulty in taking different ground if he thought proper.

MR. CLAY AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Loco-focos are in the constant habit of assailing Mr. Clay for having voted against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, in violation, as they assert, of Legislative instructions; and Amos Kendall, who is in fact the lying machine of his party, has published a tract devoted to this very subject, in which Mr. Clay is denounced in such language as only the Heaven-born Amos can muster into service. Of course Kendall, and all the miserable creatures of the party who follow his lead, know they are lying, but what matters it to them, so that a faithful public servant can be made odious with the people. Without further remark, we give a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, which places his conduct in the matter right before the country:

ASHLAND, July 15, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your favor, and it does not surprise me to learn that our opponents are seeking to make the impression that I was instructed to go against the Bankrupt Law. Our Legislature gave no instructions to me on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Resolutions of instruction were pending before the Legislature, but they were lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. You may boldly assert this, and prove, if necessary, can be furnished from Frankfort.

Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

This gentleman, who is now claimed as a convert by the Loco-focos, has never been friendly to Mr. Clay since the Extra Session of 1841. The Louisville Journal gives the following account of what he said at the last Loco-foco meeting in Lexington. If this can be called "taking the field in earnest for Polk and Dallas," we wish the Loco-focos joy of such converts:

"When Mr. Marshall was called for by the late Loco-foco meeting in Lexington, he rose and asked if he would be permitted to say whatever he pleased. 'Certainly! certainly!' responded the crowd. 'Well,' said Mr. Marshall, 'I say that I will not vote for Mr. Clay for the Presidency.' The declaration was received with immense applause. 'At the same time,' said Mr. Marshall, 'I wish you perfectly to understand that I am determined not to vote for Mr. Polk.' The announcement was received in silence. 'I also wish it to be understood,' continued Mr. M., 'that I shall vote for Judge Owsley for Governor.'"

NAVAL.—The U. S. steam cutter *Legare*, Capt. Howard, arrived at Old Point on Sunday from Richmond, and anchored off the Naval Hospital on Monday.

It is stated in the New York papers that the necessary arrangements for a proper connexion of steamboats, &c., on the route between New York and Boston by way of the Long Island Railroad, have been concluded, and that the line of travel will soon be opened. It is expected that the trip will be made in nine hours.

A coroner's inquest was held in Philadelphia, on Monday, over the body of a woman named Rebecca Brown, wife of a very brutal and intemperate fellow named James Brown, a hod-carrier. Violent inflammation and ulceration of the throat had been caused by his frequent choking her, which, together with her own dissolute habits, caused her death.

DROWNED.—The Bangor Whig states that there was drowned in that city, on last Friday afternoon, George F. Abbot, aged about eight years, grandson of William Abbot, Esq., of that city. His parents reside in New Orleans, and he, accompanied by his mother, was on a visit to Bangor.

The U. S. Consul to Laguna, Mexico, recently appointed by the President of the United States, has returned to New Orleans. He says that the authorities of Laguna refused to recognise him, because he had been engaged in war against Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

In the haste of preparation of the election returns of yesterday evening, an error occurred in the footing up of the columns, by which the gain on the vote of 1842 was placed to the Whigs.—In the counties which we published, the Loco-foco gain was over two hundred votes upon the election of 1842. We, therefore, republish the returns, together with such additional ones and corrections as we have received by this morning's mails. It will be seen by the statement below, that if we were wrong in claiming a Whig increase yesterday, we have it all right this time, and that the great Whig army of the North State have not only levelled the Loco-foco majority of twenty-four in the Legislature of that State last year, but have increased upon the vote of 1842, when the majority for Morehead (Whig) was 4,745. If the South thus responds to the nomination of our great champions CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, and rallies to the support of the Tariff, Distribution, and the other great Whig measures, what may we not expect when the North and the Centre speak?

[We shall add in our postscript the additional returns received by this evening's mail.]

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR, IN 1842 AND 1844.

1842.		1844.	
Whig Morehead.	Loco. Henry.	Whig. Graham.	Loco. Hoke.
Bladen	301	433	24 maj. 228
Brunswick	283	309	24 maj.
Caswell	244	1109	277 1088
Columbus	129	351	197 274
Cumberland	558	886	603 1070
Duplin	182	801	257 878
Edgecombe	74	1185	maj. 1350
Franklin	353	646	maj. 225
Granville	901	851	maj 8
Greene	274	198	250 204
Guilford	1615	418	1920 403
Halifax	567	419	191 maj.
Johnston	557	580	639 585
New Hanover	201	885	283 1101
Northampton	532	430	193 maj.
Orange	1576	1472	1761 1555
Pasquotank	631	144	593 177
Perquimans	353	94	366 217
Pitt	572	379	590 419
Robeson	534	557	566 600
Sampson	385	603	458 732
Wake	953	1185	1073 1271
Warren	103	730	maj. 700
Wayne	216	680	260 846
Rowan	913	656	809 736
Davie	450	317	505 354
Mecklenburg	764	1182	741 1035
Rockingham	383	954	449 981
Randolph	1154	309	744 maj.
Cabarrus	610	302	759 477
Bertie	400	474	507 409
Beaufort	750	593	406 maj.
Chowan	242	221	286 188
Camden	453	77	517 94
Chatham	992	707	1153 794
Hertford	292	231	303 269
Nash	80	765	maj. 700
Washington	364	58	237 maj.
Total	19,942	22,195	17,922 19,968
		19,942	17,922
		2,253	2,046
		2,046	

207 Whig gain on the vote of 1842, in the counties heard from.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 5, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: From present appearances there is every prospect that the Whigs have carried the Old North most triumphantly. We have only returns from 24 counties out of 74, but in these 24 we have not only annihilated the large Loco-foco majority in the last Legislature, but have already a majority on joint ballot of six or eight. But we do not intend to stop here. We have very little chance of loss any where, now, and bright prospects of further gains. It is my confident belief that our majority will be ample for all purposes in each branch. There was a Loco majority in the Senate last year of ten, and in the House of fourteen. We have gained five Senators, which neutralizes that majority. In the House, we have already gained ten, which wipes out the Loco majority and gives it to the Whigs.

The Governor's vote (that is the majority) will depend on the Western Reserve. Set it down at 5,000 at least! What say you? Is North Carolina a laggard in the race, or is she a worthy sister of the Whig galaxy of States? In November she will enter the field as the Banner State.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written some additional returns have been received, which are still more favorable to the Whig cause, but it is too late to give the details. You need not be surprised to find Graham's majority reach 6,000!

The Norfolk Beacon states that the President and his lady returned to Old Point in the cutter *Legare*, from their recent visit to James river.

The Salem (N. J.) Standard, heretofore a neutral paper, has hoisted the CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN flag.

THE FACT ADMITTED.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says: In the discussion which took place in Bucks county, on Friday evening, between the Hon. E. Joy Morris and General Davis, we learn that Gen. Davis was driven to the confession that Mr. Polk is opposed to the tariff of 1842, and that the Democratic party is opposed to it, acknowledging himself to be, also; but for the very opposite reason that Mr. Polk opposes it—Mr. Polk being opposed because "it is highly protective," and Gen. Davis because it is not protective enough.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.—It will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Pensacola Gazette, that this officer has been fully and honorably acquitted: "Capt. J. G. Williams, of the U. S. Marine Corps, who, as we mentioned the week before last, was lately tried at the Navy Yard by a Marine Court Martial, was acquitted of all the charges and specifications, and an order has been received restoring him to duty at the yard."

RENUNCIATIONS!

From the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Another revolution of the Whig Ball!—the cry is, Still they come!—make room!—open wide the door!—Ohio still leads the van. We can only give a few of the evidences of the progress of the cause of the country, that have met us since our last. Who can mistake the signs of the times? What hope for the enemies of the tariff and free labor, in view of such evidences of the mighty revolution that is going on in the public mind? Blind, indeed, must be the man who imagines that the results of 1844 will be any less disastrous to Federalism than those of 1840.

A Straightout Club, composed exclusively of those who voted for Van Buren in 1840, and who are now determined to vote for Mr. Clay, was formed in London, Madison county, a week or more since. Thirteen names were added to the Constitution immediately, and it is swelling every day.

From one county we hear that the names of two hundred Straightouts have been collected together.

From another we learn that a very large number are preparing to come out shortly.

The Western Star (Warren county) contains the cards of the following persons, renouncing Loco-focism: Henry Brant, Aaron Brant, Jacob Bellmore. They state that they voted for Van Buren in 1840, but that he was defeated by the intrigues of the Disunionists of the South, to whose dictation they will no longer yield. They look upon Henry Clay, as a patriot and a friend of the Union, and they are resolved to give him their hearty support.

Three worthy and industrious mechanics of Canton, Stark county, come out in the last Repository, and renounce their connexion with the Loco-foco party, with which they have heretofore always acted. Two of them voted for Van Buren in 1840, and the other has voted with the same party since he became a voter. They advocate Whig measures as truly Democratic measures, and the Whig candidates as the true friends of the Union and its best interests. Their names are George Frederick, William Lenmon, and William Pier.

The editor of the Independent, McConnellsville, Morgan county, states that he has a large number of renunciations ready for publication, but that he shall reserve them for next week. In his columns we find the card of William Wilson, of Roxberry, Washington county, who declares that he has always voted with what is called the Democratic or Loco-foco party, but that he intends, at the next election to vote for Clay, Frelinghuysen, Bartley, and P. B. Johnson.

The Milan Tribune contains a long and well written letter of renunciation from three gentlemen of Lower Sandusky. They state that they voted for Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, but duty to their country forbids that they should longer vote with "the party." The following is a small portion of their letter:

"We can not vote for James K. Polk, for he is in favor, not only of annexing Texas to the Union, with all her slaves, but of assuming the payment of her debts. He is opposed to the protection of American Mechanics against the oppressive labor systems of Europe. We are mechanics, and cannot consent to be brought down to the condition of the paupers of Europe, who are compelled by their employers to labor for a bare subsistence."

"We believe the good of all classes requires a National and State currency; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, according to the spirit of the deeds of cession, to be appropriated by the States to purposes of education, and other improvements; and a tariff for revenue and protection; and an economical and honest administration of the Government. These are measures which, until within the last few years, were admitted by all to be republican measures, and advocated at different times by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and HENRY CLAY."

"We might give many other reasons why we, as republicans, can not in any way support Mr. Polk or his party; but this communication has already become too long, and in conclusion, we will only say, that we have not only resolved to vote for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Bartley, but to use all honorable means in our power to promote the success of Whig principles. Very respectfully, yours,

P. H. CAVANAGH,
JAMES KRIDLER,
ROBT. H. LIGHTCAP."

A highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Jefferson township, Muskingum co., who voted for Van Buren in 1840, and was a candidate of the Loco-focos not long since, comes out in the Zanesville papers, and in a very able communication declares his determination to support Whig measures and Whig candidates in the coming contest.

Gen. Thomas C. Miller, recently Democratic State Senator, from the Cumberland district, Pa., comes out in the Norristown Flag Staff, and renounces Loco-focism, and gives in his adhesion to Whig measures and principles. Four years ago, when Gen. Miller took his seat in the Senate, he was escorted to the capital by a large procession. He is a man of extensive influence and great popularity.

In the last Indianapolis Journal, we find the cards of Jesse Ramsey and Harly Ward. They renounce Loco-focism and declare their determination to vote for Henry Clay. They voted Van Buren in 1840, and have always voted with the Loco-foco party.

BREAKING LOOSE BY SQUADRONS!

A large and respectable meeting of Democrats in Somerset, Ohio, who voted for Jackson and Van Buren, but who are unwilling to swallow Polk and Dallas, had a meeting at Somerset, on the 17th ult. Col. Isaac Thom presided and Edward Keen was Secretary. Excellent speeches were made, and the reasons of their leaving the party were strongly set forth, in a series of resolutions, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, the new unexpected and uncalled for candidate for President, by the true Democratic party, is avowedly in favor of immediate and unconditional annexation of Texas to the United States, he therefore stands *de facto* as the candidate for Southern factionists.

Resolved, That we view the delegation from Ohio to the late Democratic Convention, together with the delegation from some seventeen other States, in no other light than recreant to their pledges, and disregarding the instructions of their constituents.

Resolved, That for our illustrious Democratic fellow-citizens, Messrs. Van Buren, Cass, Buchanan, and Johnson, we have no tears of sympathy to shed—they are, as our humble selves, precisely

ly where they should be, READ OUT OF THE RANKS OF PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY!

Resolved, That we will vote for no candidate for office brought up by a MISERABLE PACKED CAUCUS CONVENTION—that we will vote for the men who will fearlessly carry out the best measures for the interest of the country, regardless of vituperative attacks of hireling editors, or the false slang promulgated by a set of political itinerants who are scouring the country, and endeavoring to distract and misguide the minds of the people by getting up false issues on the eve of the elections.

Resolved, That we regard the attempts that have been made here, and in the different parts of the country, to introduce religious prejudices into the approaching campaign as an exciting ingredient in the election of President, as the fruit of black-hearted and designing men, who are prepared to stoop to anything, be it ever so contemptible, to effect their own selfish purposes—men who would be the first to apply the torch or the torture to the institutions and consciences of the people they now so ardently profess to love.

GERMAN WHIGS.

It gives us pleasure to know (says the Ohio State Journal) that our German fellow-citizens are fast breaking loose from the wretched thrall-dom in which they have been held by the impositions of the Loco-foco leaders. They are honest in their views, and desire to sustain Republican men and measures, and consequently are leaving the Loco-foco ranks as fast as they penetrate the designs of the party. The following renunciation has been handed us by the signer:

MESSES. EDITORS: I am a German son of the Rhine, and an adopted citizen of the United States. I have always voted the so-called Democratic ticket, with the exception of voting for Mr. Ridgway in 1843, for the love I bore the tariff. But, gentlemen, I am now satisfied to vote the Whig ticket throughout, because I believe a United States Bank and a Tariff will do well for the country.

JOHN BURKHART.

COLUMBUS, July 20, 1844.

The Darke County (Ohio) "Greenville Patriot" contains the cards of SEVEN more straightouts from Loco-focism. They write separate cards and are from various parts of the county. They have, all of them, always acted and voted with the Loco-foco party heretofore, but they cannot abandon the Democratic platform so far as to cast their suffrages for Polk and Dallas, the enemies of a Tariff and the instruments selected by the slave power to carry out its war upon the free labor and welfare of the North. Their names are:

JAMES WOODS, Neave tp.,
ELI COBLE, German tp.,
JACOB SCHAEFFER, Greenville tp.,
FREDERICK DIVELY, Washington tp.,
DAVID WALK, German tp.,
THOMAS BREMMIT, German tp.,
ANDREW GUMM, German tp.

THE BALL ROLLING.

The Newark (Ohio) Gazette says: "A gentleman from Dresden, Muskingum county, who in 1840 was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Van Buren, says he has left the Loco-focos, and intends supporting Clay and Frelinghuysen. He says there are twenty others in that little town alone who have deserted the Polk and Texas standard, and will go the Whig ticket next fall; among whom are the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the old Van Buren Club of 1840."

The last Medina (O.) Whig contains the renunciation of JAMES C. CLEVELAND, a worthy and respectable mechanic of Montville township, Medina county.

The Geauga Whig contains a letter from Perry Joslin, of Chardon, who has always voted with the Loco-foco party. He cannot, he says, go for Polk, Texas, Slavery, Free trade, and Hard money, although it may be guided with the name of Democracy! He calls upon every true friend of the Union and State, however strongly he may have been attached heretofore to "the party," to ponder well before he allows himself to be transferred to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, to the abandonment of every truly Democratic principle.

ROSS COUNTY.

The Sciota (O.) Gazette says, there are at least twenty changes in Concord township, Ross county, since the nomination of Polk and Dallas. The old "Democrats" of Concord cannot be gulled with such an "excuse" as the little "Young Hickory" of the adherents of South Carolina and Texas. Seven of the individuals alluded to have joined the Concord Clay Club.

WILL IT DO TO SHOOT THE DESERTERS!—In a letter published in the Emancipator from the Hon. Eliot T. Foote, of Jamestown, hitherto one of the most popular as well as the ablest man of the party in Chautauque county, N. Y., gives the following among other reasons for opposing the election of Mr. Polk:

"The truth is this: when Van Buren's letter against annexation came out, all our Democrats extolled it to the skies, and so did I; but it cost him his nomination—my seventeen votes from the Southern States—Polk is nominated, and he comes out for immediate annexation, and it was too much for me to swallow. Conscience cried aloud. I could not and will not go for it."

We learn from the Montrose (Susquehanna county, Pa.) Register, that Mr. Daniels, of that county, an original Jackson man and Van Buren man, has "come out from among the foul party," and announces his intention to vote for Mr. Clay. Mr. Daniels's card is published in the Register. He states that he abandons Polk because that individual is an anti-tariff man, an anti-distribution man, and for the annexation of Texas! Roll the ball!

Wm. J. Bibbitt, a leading citizen of Gaines, Orleans county, New York, declares in a public letter that though he has supported Van Buren Democracy throughout, and is now opposed to a National Bank, he can't stand Polk and Texas, and is in favor of a protective tariff, wherefore he supports HENRY CLAY. He has been Supervisor of the town, and we think has represented the county in the Legislature.

Samuel H. Hammond, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Albany, formerly of Bath, who was for Van Buren in '40, and a candidate for State Senator in that district in 1841, is now doing good service in the Whig cause. He thinks the present crisis when all who are opposed to annexation should vote for Henry Clay.